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Aid Increase Up to \$2 Billion a Year, Long-Term Plan Urged by MIT Group

By Carroll Kilpatrick

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A special study for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended yesterday that the United States increase its foreign aid spending by \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion a year and put the program on a long-term basis.

The report was prepared by a group of professors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Max F. Millikan, director of MIT's Center for International Studies, headed the study.

Praising the report, Chairman J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that he agreed with the stress it placed on economic aid.

"I might add," Fulbright said, "it has been my feeling for some time that the danger to the United States today is not primarily military."

He said "we should begin to recognize that the need today is for a more adequate response on the part of the United States to the economic and social revolutions in the

underdeveloped countries of the world. Also, "we must invest substantially larger resources in" the aid programs.

Revolutionary Process

In urging more attention to economic development, the report said that in a real sense a revolutionary process is taking place.

"The entire fabric of these societies with which we are concerned is being torn apart, the old and time-honored being replaced by totally new economic, political and social forms," it said.

Just what changes will take place is uncertain, the report said, "but we can be sure that what they turn out to be will greatly matter to the United States."

"And we can be certain that, in different ways in different countries, the outcome of the current revolutionary process of change can be significantly affected by what the United States does or fails to do."

It said both patience and persistence are needed by Americans in their approach to the problem of aiding the underdeveloped countries.

Also, "we must invest substantially larger resources in" the aid programs.

One of the most important things is to help bring about land reform programs.

Indian Aid Stressed

Because India is the largest underdeveloped country and in a position where progress is possible it should receive special attention and encouragement, the study said. Failure in India "would damage, perhaps irretrievably, the prestige of democracy in India, if not in all of Asia," the study said.

Authors of the report said that "failure thus far to put American aid programs on a genuine long-term basis is perhaps the most serious weakness in our economic assistance effort."

Participants in addition to Millikan were Francis M. Bator, Donald L. M. Blackmer, Richard S. Eckaus, Everett E. Hagen, Daniel Lerner, Ithiel de Sola Pool, Lucian Pye, Paul N. Rosenstein-Rodan and W. W. Rostow.